potentate, or State, in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and also whether the American Navy assisted the British Navy in the bombardment of Alexandria. Mr. Cox explained that

bombardment of Alexandria. Mr. Cox explained that he had reason to believe there is a basis for these inquiries, and then he yielded the floor to Mr. Robinson, who immediately began to pour out sentiments of defiance and detestation of "tyrants."

An Englishman, he said, had let off a lot of fireworks at Coney Island some time ago and the last piece represented the American tars rushing to the aid of the British "tyrants," who were busy "blowing honest Egyptians into perdition," because they had "some notions of freedom and liberty." "If we have nothing for our Navy to do except to aid the tyrant of the world, we had better bring it home and set the men to hoeing potatoes," shouted the irate Irish patriot. He also spoke severely of some remarks at a Lord Mayor's dinner in London, where the doings of the Americans at Alexandria were praised.

Mr. Robinson had heard, too, that an officer of the American Navy had received as a gift from another.

Mr. Robinson had heard, too, that an officer of the American Navy had received as a gift from another "tyrnnt"—the Czar of Russia—an elegant snuf-box, studded with gems, and worth some \$15,000. He had no right to do this. An American officer had no business to accept "so much as a wreath of roses to lay on the grave of a comrade" from any foreign authority. "Lowell" had no right to accept the dignity conferred by a British university—"but Lowell's more an Englishman than an American," disdainfully observed the statesman from County Tyrone. When the resolution was adopted disdainfully observed the statesman disdainfully observed the statesman of the Tyrone. When the resolution was adopted County Tyrone. \he looked happy.

THE GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

ANNUAL MEETING OF ASSOCIATIONS HAVING IT IN

CHARGE. Washington, Jan. 15 .- The incorporators of the Garfield Memorial Hospital last night elected directors for the ensuing year as follows: Board of Directors—Mr. Justice Miller, Mrs. Ricketts, Mrs. Lander, Mrs. Blair, General Swaim, the Rev. Dr. Leonard, Drs. S. C. Busey, J. Ford Thompson, J. S. Billings, U. S. A.; R. Fendall, Lewis J. Davis, E. Francis Riggs, B. G. Lovejoy, H. A. Willard, James A. Saville. Judge S. F. Miller was elected president. The report of the president, Mr. Justice Miller, referring to the securing of a site at Tenth-st. and Boundary, says: "The property heretofore reported as having been purchased as a site for the hospital contains seven acres of ground and cost \$37,500; upon this there was paid cash \$15,500, and there remains due \$22,000, The title to the same is held in the name of Henry A. Willard, under a declaration of trust. The total cost of the property, together with the improvements so far authorized, will amount to \$49,500. The property transferred to this institution by the late Soldiers' and Sailors Orphan Home, consisting principally of realestate in G-st., Orphan Home, consisting principally of realestate in G-St., near Eighteenth, has not yet been sold, but produces a small annual return in the shape of rent. It has been the intentior of the Board, acting under the advice of the agents managing the property, to ofter the same for sale during the next spring, when, it is hoped, a satisfactory disposition may be made of it, and the proceeds applied to the extinction of the debt on the hospita."

Mr. Femiall made a report that the suit pending in the United States. District Court of Philadelphia against the Jay Cooke estate has been decided in favor of this hospital, and by virtue of this decree the assignces had paid into his hands as representative of the hospital the amount claimed.

pittl, and by Arras of an substitute of the hospital the amount claimed.

At the amount meeting of the ladies of the Incorporators Aid Association of the Garfield Memorial Association, the following were selected as a Board of Managers for the cashing year; Mrs. Charles Nordhoff, of New-Jersey; Mrs. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connectionit, Mrs. Eleketis, Mrs. Tullock, Mrs. Henry W. Blair, of New-Hampshire; Mrs. Montgomery Blair, of Maryland; Mrs. Enory, Mrs. Earl English, Mrs. Orange Ferris, Mrs. Alexander H. gner, Mrs. Harlan, of Kentucky; Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana; Mrs. Windom, of Minnesota; Mrs. Hepburn, of Iowa; Mrs. Lander, Mrs. S. C. Pomercy, of Kansas; Mrs. R. B. Springer, Miss. E. C. Smith, Mrs. Hienry A. Willard, Mrs. McFarland, Mrs. John S. Williams, Mrs. Rockwell, Miss. E. B. Johnston, of California, and Miss Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey. Mrs. Rockwell, Miss E. B. Johnsto Miss Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 .- The report of the Select Committee of the Senate to examine into the works of improvements in progress on the Mississippi River below Cairo, and into the methods employed in making such improvements, and into the jetty system, was presented to the Schate to-day by Schater Logan. The report is an exhaustive one, presenting the observations of the committee from the time of meeting in Chicago, or

The recommendations of the committee are brief. The report says the committee unites with the Commission in recommendations made in a late report to the Secretary of Wer, that provision be made by law for the appropria-tion by suitable proceedings of land and material necessary in any work of Mississippi River improvement undertaken by the Government; that the right of the Government to the free use for channel improvement of material found on bars and islands within the river banks be distinetly declared and defined; that provision be made by the Government for retaining control over areas of land reclaimed and built up from the river; also that provision be made for the punishment of persons making or assisting to make any cut off at any neck or point in the river, or in any way interfering, without authority of law, with its channel or banks, or any work of improvement pro-

clusion the report says: "Your committee has In conclusion the report says: "Your committee has not deemed it to be within the province of its mission to pass upon the merits of the engineering plans now in process of execution on the Mississippi River. In view, however, of the good work already done by them and the manifest results achieved, and the reasonable hopes of further benefits to be derived from them by general navigation, commerce and trade, it is recommended that the sum of \$1,000,000 be appropriated for the improvement of the river between Cairo and the mouth of the fillinois River and \$1,000,000 between the mouth of the fillinois River and \$1,000,000 between the mouth of the fillinois River and \$1,000,000 between the mouth of the fillinois River and \$1,000,000 between the mouth of the fillinois River and \$1,000,000 between the mouth of the fillinois River and \$1,000,000 between the mouth of the river between Cairo and the head of the Passes, such sum of money as has been manuch by the Mississippi River Cammission in their report to the Secretary of War, now before the senate, as being necessary for the further prosecution of the works only on in that district under their smervision. It is further recommended that these as well as all future appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi River, be made the subject of a bill separate and distinct from the one embodying the general appropriations for rivers and introors."

SOME HOUSE PROCEEDINGS IN BRIEF. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15,-In the House to-day Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Mili-tary Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the President to appoint and retire Alfred Pleasanton as a Major-General

Mr. Mills, of Texas, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Judiciary to report whether the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, can negotiate treaties with foreign Governments by which the duties levied by Congress can be changed or abrogated. Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, chairman of the Committee on

Rivers and Harbors, reported a bill making an appropriation of \$1,600,000 for continuing the improvement of the tion of \$1,600,000 for confinuing the improvement of the
Mississippi River, and it was referred to the Committee
of the Who le. The House went into Committee of the
Whole for its consideration. A protracted discussion followed, without action.
Mr. Bolmout, of New-York, presented a petition of a
humber of artists and architects asking for the removal

Mr. Bolmont, of New-York, presented a period of a humber of artists and architects asking for the removal of the duty on works of art; also, a perition from pilots and others interested in the navigation of Long Island Sound, preving for the establishment of a harbor of safety at Norton's Point. Both were referred. Mr. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution re-questing the President to furnish copies of correspondence in regard to the reported arrest in Russian-foliand of Relinardt Wagner, a citizen of the United States.

THE FITZ-JOHN PORTER BILL.

THE POINTS OF THE MINORITY REPORT AGAINST IT. Washington, Jan. 15. - Representatives Steele and Catcheon, of the House Committee on Mili-tary Affairs, submitted to-day the views of the minority on the Fitz-John Porter bill. They state the bill sets adde the judgment of the highest military tribunal ever organized in this country, thereby conflicting with the very Spirit of the Constitution. It would have the effect of saying that the judgment of the Court was either corrupt or founded on mistaken evidence, though that evidence was taken when the events were fresh in the minds of the witnesses, and that Congress has a nigher regard for the evihesses, and that Congress has a higher regard for the evidence of the officers of the Army who at that time were fighting against the Union than that given by Federal officers. A careful person of the bill would leave it an open question whether or not ritz-John Porter would not be authorized under it to receive base pay. It authorized this appointment as Colonel with all the rights, titles and privileges held by him at the time of his dismissal, and among those rights was the one to draw pay.

The introvity suggests that if it is not the intention of the bill to give pay the word "appointment" at the ead of the bill be stricken out and the words "passage of tais ect" inserted. The remainder of this report is voluminous, being a copy of the minority report presented at the XLVIth Congress.

UNDERVALUATION OF IMPORTS.

A HOUSE RESOLUTION CALLING FOR INFORMATION. Washington, Jan. 15 .- In the House to-day Mr. Mills, of Texas, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported as a substitute for the resolutions offered by Messrs. Hewitt and B danont, of New-York, a resolution requesting the President to furnish the House with any fuformation in his possession, including reports from any information in his possession, including reports from United States Consula, special agents of the Treasury Department, appraisers of enstons and decisions of departments concerning undervaluation, false of isolation and other irregular practices in the importation of for-edgin goods, wares and merchandles since January 1, 1882, and, in ms discretion, prior thereto; and further requesting nim to recommend what herislation, if any in ms opinion, is needed to prevent frauds on the revenue resulting from the causes above specified. Adopted.

of the Navy has received a guft from any foreign | in the Treasury Department the authority of an ancilary administrator will be deemed as extending only to as sets within the jurisdiction of the court by which he was appointed; and treasury drafts having no legal situs within such jurisdiction will be deemed as having a situs at the denicle of the decedent, and so will be paid to the proper legal representatives there appointed.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

BILLS DISCUSSED IN THE SENATE FINANCE COM-

MITTEE. Washington, Jan. 15 .- The Senate Finance Committee to-day continued the discussion of Senator Sherman's bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to the National banks currency to the amount of 90 per cent of the market value of bonds deposited to sere circulation, and also Senator Aldrich's bill to facilitate the exchange of 4 per cent for 3 per cent bonds. No decision was reached. Senator Sherman proposed an amendment to his own bill, designed to meet the tion that the measure would base the amount of circula-tion upon a fluctuating standard. He proposed to authortion upon a fluctuating standard. He proposed to authorize the Secretary to issue National bank notes up to 90 per cent of the face value of the three per cent bonds deposited as security for circulation. Where higher rate bonds are deposited, he proposes to compute the interest above three per cent and allow circulation to the amount of 90 per cent of the aggregate interest over three per cent for the whole time such bonds have to run. Thus four per cent bends having twenty-three years to run, being depositing it to receive currency at the rate of \$110.70 for each \$100 bond deposited, that being 90 per cent additional for all excess of interest over three per cent.

MR, CHITTENDEN'S VIEWS ON FINANCE. Washington, Jan. 15 .- Mr. Chittenden, of New-York, formerly Register of the Treasury, appeared this morning before the Committee on p....tking and Currency and gave his views with regard to legislation to prevent under contract of the currency circulation of the country. He favored the adoption as a temporary expedient of the Sherman bill to allow the issue of circu lating notes to the extent of 90 per cent of the market value of the bonds deposited, with a limit of circulation of 108 per cent of par value for 419 per cent bonds, and 114 for 4 per cents. He said it was the duty of Congress to provide some such immediate temporary remedy as this for the contraction of the currency, which is now going on at the rate of \$1,000,000 a week, and will produce a panic if it is not stopped. There would be time, he said, afterward to provide a more permanent and comprehensive remedy. The National banking system in his judgment would never be given up, as it was daily growing stronger. He did not think that Government house were indispensable as security for bank circulation. Mr. Chittenden referred to Mr. Potter's bill to issue twenty-year two per cent bonds to replace the threes, and said that the provision contained therein exampling from the one per cent tonds, and imposing it on notes based upon other bonds, would not be thought to motes based upon other bonds, would not be uniform. If this feature of the bill were changed he would favor it, but he did not believe that it could pass. Con ress would not consent, he thought, to put beyond immediate call that part of the debt represented by the threes. He expressed the opinion, however, that within thre I years two per cent 1-centy year bonds would be taken by the public to the extent desired without reference to their use by the banks. comprehensive remedy. The National banking system

RELATIVE TO THE AMERICAN HOG. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Secretary of State has signified his intention of laying before the House to-morrow all correspondence between America

and Germany, and other information in his possession oncerning the exportation of hors. Dr. Loring, of the Department of Agriculture, will also submit the report of the Commission that has been securing information in this country in regard to the same subject. The House sub-Committee on Commerce, having in charge this question, expects to begin its consideration on Thursday

At a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee to-day he question of taking action referring Mr. Townsend's the question of taking action referring Mr. Townsend's toint resolution authorizing the President, during a recess of Congress, to robibit the importation of unwholsome or deleterious goods from countries restricting the tuportation of products from this country, to the Committee on Commerce, was discussed. It was determined that no action should be taken for the present.

Security Frelinghuysen this morning said it would be better to go slow for the present in the consideration of this subject.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE. Washington, Jan. 15 .- The Senate in excutive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Reuben A. Allen, to be Indian Agent at Blackfeet tions: Rennen A. Anen, to be register of land office and John F. Rollins, to be receiver of public moneys at Gainsville, Fla.; Thomas W. Rong, to be receiver of pubie moneys at Concordia, Kausus; James Lewis, to be urveyor-General of Louislana; George B. Everett, to be Surveyor-General of Louislana; George B. Everett, to be register at Mitchell, Dakota; Davis S. Hoffman, to be reg-ister at Lake City, Colorado; Walters, Hurlbut, to be re-ceiver of public moneys at Cheyenne; G. E. Bowden, to be collector of customs for the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.; G. Leming, to be register at Darda-nelle, Arkansas; Abraham O. Whipple, to be receiver of public moneys at Creclaburg, Dakota.

HOUSE COMMERCE SUB-COMMITTEES.

Washington, Jan. 15 .- The House Committee on Commerce to-day appointed the following sub-committees: Bureau of Commerce and Navigation, Messrs, Clardy, Davis and Long; Shipping Commissioners and Supment and Treatment of Seamen, Messrs. Clardy, Seymour, Barksdale, Wadsworth and Stewart: Time Balls, Messrs, Stewart, Dunn and Boyle; Bills of Lading, etc., Messrs, Wadsworth, Boyle and Clardy; Commerce and Navigation and Regulation of Steam Vessels, accessrs, Dunn, Clardy Turner, Davis and Stewart; Tonnage, Messrs, Dunn, Barksdale and Stewart.

THE SENATE ASKS INFORMATION.

Washington, Jan. 15 .- In the Senate to-day resolution offered by Mr. Plumb was agreed to requeorrespondence in possession of the Department of State relating to the discovery of phosphates upon the coast of Brazil by a citizen of the United States and as to the rights of the United States in said discovery under the laws of Brazil, and what steps, if any, have been taken to avail of the ben-fits of said discovery to our shipping and commercial interests.

ERIE CANAL IMPROVEMENT.

Washington, Jan. 15,-Representative Wem ple, of New-York, has prepared a bill, which he expect to introduce to morrow, providing for the permanent im to infrontice to he below the Eric Canal and maintaining the sam free to the commerce of the United States. The bill protree to the commerce of the united states. The out provides for the appropriation, beginning September 1, 1884, 66 \$1,000,000 annually, for ten years, or so long as the canal is kept free to commerce by the State of New-York. The money is to be paid to the Treasurer of the State of New-York, and by him paid out on the requisition of the Superintendent of Public Works for permanent improvements order.

FOR THE RELIEF OF GREELY.

Washington, Jan. 15 .- The Greely Relief Board has about completed its labors, and will submit its report to the Secretaries of War and the Navy to-morrow. It is understood that the Board will recommend that two vessels be fitted out and sent to the Arctic regions at the opening of the season, in accordance with the views expressed by nearly all of the experts who appeared before the Board.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jun. 15, 1884.

Exports of Petroleum.—The total value of exports of petroleum and petrolem products from the United States for the eleven month ended November 30, was \$44,136,570.

THE CHALMERS-MANNING CASE. - The hearing in the contested election case of Chalmers versus Manufag was concluded this morning by the House Committee on

IN FAVOR OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE. - In the Senate to-day Mr Phumb presented a petition from many citizens of Kansas, praying for the passa e by Congress and a sub-mission to the States for ratification of a Sixteenth Amendment conferrive sulfrage on women.

A NEW MULTIPL'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The certificate of incorporation of the Standard Multiplex Telegraph Company was filed yesterday in the office of the County Clerk. The company has for its purpose the extension of telegraph lines connecting this city with Buffalo, Chicago and in the one of the county of the graph has for its purpose the extension of telegraph lines connecting this city with Buffalo, Chicago and other points in the West, as far as the Paenic coast; East to Boston, Portland, Me., and South as far as Forida. The capital stock is \$2,500,000, with the privilege of increasing it to \$10,000,000. The stock is held as follows: Patrick B, Delaney and Edward A, Cainhan, 6,250 sharescach; MacLauren Pickering, Wendell Goodwin, Frederick P, Jones and Henry D, Manson, 2,583 shares each; A. W. Jones, 2,083 shares, and Frank W, Jones, 85 shares. Messrs, Calahan, Manson and Delaney were seen at No. 84 Broad-st, vesterday by a Teibunk reporter, and Mr. Cainhau s.id: "We are not prepared yet to give any definite information relative to the purposes of this company. You can say, however, that Frank W. Jones is the president, and Edward A. Cainhan the secretary of the organization; put down Mr. Manson—No, don't do that, as the matter is not fully arranged yet.

"I cannot tell you" Mr. Calahan continued,

"I cannot tell you" Mr. Calahan continued,

"I cannot tell you" Mr. Calahan continued,
when we shall begin operations, or the course we
shall pursue. Most of the shareholders are New-York
men; some of them are of Boston."
Mr. Calahan was asked if he expected that the
plans of the company would be carried out despite
any opposition from existing telegraph lines, and to
this question he replied, with decision; "Yes, you
need have no fear but that we will carry out our
purposes."

PUTTING HIS FOOT IN IT THIS TIME.—Flippant AN IMPORTANT RULING.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The First Controller
of the Treasury has made the following ruling: In practice

young hairdresser to fearfully trascible old gentleman:
"Ah, Sir! the life of a barber is very like that of a milihorse—always going round and round the same old
stump." [Alarming results.]—[Jady.

THE ONTARIO AND WESTERN

AN APPLICATION FOR A RECEIVER. CHARGES THAT THE COMPANY IS HOPELESSLY EM-

BARRASSED-WHAT THE OFFICERS SAY, An application was made yesterday to Judge Wallace, of the United States Circuit Court, by John R. Dos Passos for an order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company. The order was granted and was made returnable on Friday. The complaint on which the application was based is made by Richard H. Chip-man, of Jersey City, and John B. Roed, of Phillipsburg, It recites that the railway company has a capital stock of \$60,000,000-\$58,000,000 common stock and \$2,000,000 preferred stock—and that it owns and operates a line of railway from Middletown to Oswego and controls several branch railways, and owns the necessary arpments to operate the line. It is also stated that the railway company leases a line of railway from Middletown, N. Y., to New-Durham, N. J., which was leased by the North idver Railroad Company, which has been succeeded by the New-York, West Shore and Buffale Railway Company. Under this lease the Ontario and Western is bound to pay to the West Shore an annual rental of 25 per cent of the gross carnings of the leased line, which was guaranteed to be equal to \$500,000 yearly.

"The defendant company," the complaint continues, entered into contracts with the said North River Railroad Company, and the New-York, West Shore and Buffalo Railway Company, which succeeded to the rights of the mer company, for the construction of the line of the said North River Railroad Company, and by reason thereof expended large sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to many millions of dollars, and said defendant became and is largely indebted to a great number of persons and corporations, and has at the present time a floating ir-debtedness largely in excess of \$700,000, of which more than the sum of \$255,000 is post due and unpaid, and that beyond the current receipts said defendant derives from operating its said line of railway, the said defendant has no money in the treasury and no resources whatever to meet its obligations and pay its present and matur-ing debts; that its credit is entirely gone, and that said defendant has become and is wholly insolvent and disabled from transacting its financial business and of cessfully operating its railroad."

The complainants say that they are pariners in business under the name of Richard H. Chipman & Co., and that in November, December and January they furnished the defendants coal to the value of over \$20,000, for which they have not been poid. They also allege that there are large accounts unsettled between the defendant company and the North River Construction Company, which has become insolvent and for which a receiver has been appointed. The complaint further avers that the appoint-ment of a receiver for the North River Construction Company has rendered the financial condition of the delendant company so hopelessly embarrassed that it car not permanently continue to transact business with any safety upon its own account. The West Shore Company, the North River Construction Company and the Outario and Western Company, the complaint says, are all practi-cally controlled and managed by Edward F. Winslow and Horace Porter, and the complainants believe that the property of the defendant would be injured by its further continuous under their control. The complainants therefore ask that a receiver be appoint d to take charge of the railway, and that an inion be issued restraining the company from dispos-

ing of its property. Mr. Dos Passos said he did not think the application or a receiver would meet with any strong opposition. It is understood that the application for the appointnent of a receiver has been made in the interest of the Ontario and Western Company, Conrad N. Jordan, casurer of the company, yesterday de-nanded that ex-Judge Green, receiver of the manded that ex-stage Green, receiver of the orth Errer Construction Company, which built both as West Shore and the extensions of the Ontario and estern Railroads, should vote at the annual meeting of a latter company to day the proxies previously given a General Winslow. He also demanded the resignations f General Winslow and Theodore Houston as officers of their the Narra River Construction Company or the Ontrio and Western. Notice to this effect Mr. Jordan sent the Innares of the proposed stages of the Ontrio and

either the North River Construction Company or the Ontario and Western. Notice to this effect Mr. Jordan sent to the trustees of the preferred stock of the Ontario and Western Company and to the president of the Stock Exchange, who read Mr. Jordan's letter before the board. Mr. Jordan afterward said that the placing of the North River Construction Company in the hands of a receiver and the surrender to it by the West Shore Company of \$10,000,000 income bombs in settlement of the dead to the Construction Company were great wrongs to the Ontario and Western Road.

"This has ruined the credit of this company," Mr. Jordan said, "and in justice to it I cannot allow these officers to control the management unless they shall resign their places in the West Shore and North River Construction companies. They have shown that they cannot remain there and do justice to this company. I shall report to the stockholders at their meeting to-morrow the facts of the matter."

General Winslow said that he was unable to account for the position taken by Mr. Jordan in any reasonable way. He expected to remain in the Outario and Western Board if the stockholders did not wish him to leave it. In regard to Mr. Jordan's compliants that, as tecasurer of the company, he did not know its real condition, and that an assistant trensurer had been appointed, Mr. Winslow merely replied that the action of the officers was undoubtedly a viscone.

Excluder Green declined to say anything about the Ontario and Western Road. doubtedly a wise one.

Ex-Judge Green declined to say anything about the Ontario and Western Road.

nent and Treatment of Seamen, Messrs, Clardy, GEN, WINSLOW ANSWERS MR. VANDER-

HE DENIES THAT THE WEST SHORE WAS BUILT TO

BLACKMAIL THE CENTRAL. The New-York, West Shore and Buffalo Railway opened its line to Buffalo on January 1. It is nearly parallel to the New-York Central Railroad, and naturally competitor for both through and local business. In an interview published in *The Times* yesterday William H Vanderbilt said that the road was built merely to black all the New-York Central; that it had even now a larger bonded debt and that it would have to take the whole isiness of the older road in order to pay its fixed charges. In reply to the assertions thus made, General E. F. Winsow president of the North River Construction Company, which has built the West Shore line, said yesterday;

iron rails and was wholly reconstructed test (so far as used), and in parts the line was changed. The grades, curves and road-bed were improved, and the whole made to contorm to the high standard of the other section of the west Shore Kallway. The grades upon that part used for the main line of the new road are not over twenty feet going east and thirty foet going west. The only heavy grades left upon this old railroad are those leading from the high lands to the Hudson River near Athens and near Seachectady, and those two pieces are not used as any part of the main tracks of the West Shore Railway.

"The unconstructed road, having entirely new pridges, much new masonry and wholly new tracks, with all the appartenances of a first-class railway, was paid for in the boods and stock of the railway company, and is worth what it cost. Mr. Vanderbit said when the road was soid to us that its bridges were just such as were then in use on the Central main lines; but upon examination they were found to be entirely too weak and dangerous for our West Shore trains, and they were all takes down and replaced with new bridges fifty per cent heavier.

examination they were found to be entirely too weak and dangerous for our West Shore trains, and they were all taken down and replaced with now bridges fifty percent heavier.

"When he says that the Central Company has only \$52,000,000 of bonded indebtoduces he does not say that one-haif of these bonds hear seven per cent interest, while the West Shore bonds bear only five per cent. He also emits to say that the rentals and leases of the Central Company amount to \$2,000,000 per annum, or five per cent interest the fixed charges of the Central Company represent a capital account of fully \$100,000,000. The amount paid out sminally by the Central Company represent a capital account of fully \$100,000,000. The amount paid out sminally by the Central Company for fixed emarges and dividends is \$12,000,000, while the statements of the Central Company are only \$3,000,000.

"While the statements of the Central Company are not so made as to show just what part of the whole earnings are upon the main line eviween New-York and Lake Erie, it is generally known that this portion of the Central Railroad earns about \$25,000,000, and it does look as though when a superior and thoroughly constructed railroad is in full operation it can so divide the local and share in the through traffic as to earn at least one-third of this gross amount. The Central Campany has never yet had a competitor for its traffic which was no entired with divide the whole business on equal terms.

"The statements and efforts of gentlemen like Mr. Vanderbilt unquestionably affect the sales and prices of West Shore securities. This is only natural. The projectors of this road expected sum depresentory remarks and actions but they would not have affected the situation seriously if it were not for the generally unfavorably condition of the country, and because of stagnant money. The promoters and hyestors who have for three years devoted their energies and capital to building the West Shore Railway never did this with the idea of adding two other tracks to th

Company, the First, Third United States and Confinental National Banks, Winslow, Lauler & Co., J. B. Cougate & Co., J. & W. Sellgman & Co., Kulin, Lock & Co. and Woer-ishoffer & Co.

ROCK ISLAND SELLING ITS OWN TICKETS. At the Commissioner's office yesterday the st dement was still clung to that a substantial settlement had been reached of the controversy between the trunk lines and the Iowa railroads in regard to the commissi question. It was said that the circular letter of Decem ber 10 embraced the substance of what the trunk lines desired in the matter of controlling passenger rates. No orders, however, have yet been issued for the restoration of the sale of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Chicago and Alton tickets, nor for the restoration of schedule rates to the North vest. At the Rock Island's general castern agency office, No. 257 Broadway, no advices of a peace or a truce had been received from the West. In addition to the West Shore Issue, the issue of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was placed on sale. General Agent Farnsworth said that he had received instructions to go on and com piete the arrangements for the independent repre sentation of the Rock Island at the East. "I do not hesitate to say," he added, "that I don't believe there is any basis for the reports of an agreement, and in fact the

indications point the contrary." Talking on the situation a railroad officer said: "Let the trunk lines strike at the root of the commission evil by stopping the payment of commissions themselves. That is where the disturbance of rates originates, but the Western roads are made the scapegoats. You cannot have stable rates so long as the trunk lines deal with this question in an insincere way, shutting their eyes to what is going on among themselves, and holding a club over the Western lines for protecting themselves. I tell you the scalping interest to-day is stronger than it ever was to defeat any effort to abolish or control commissions."

was to defeat any effort to abolish or control commissions."

Henry Monett, general passenger agent of the West Shore, defines its position with reference to the trouble between the trunk line pool and the lines west of Chicagothus. "Tais company is selling western tickets, and, until the present complications between the Joint Executive Committee and the Chicago lines are settled, desires to pursue the time-honored practice of giving to all lines west of Chicago the benefit of uniform rates, adhering to the lowest rates announced by the Joint Executive Committee in connection with particular lines. The company has just emered the field for through traffic, is not cutting rates, but simply applying to all roads alike the lowest figures adopted by the Trunk Line Commissioner. The company is not in the singulest degree responsible for the existing trouble, and declines to antiagonize connections west of Chicago that have shown a disposition to do business with, and in fact are already sending considerable traflic over, the West Shore to New-York and to New-England points by was of Suspension Bridge and by way of Buffaio. It is unfortunate that the pellet plus outlined interferes with the present effort on the part of the Joint Executive Committee to dissipaine certain lines west of Chicago, but the West Shore is now a through line, has good connections, and must necessarily protect its interest by maintaining friendly business relations with all Western lines regardless of the effect such action may have in the contention between the trunk lines cast and west of Chicago."

THE TRUNK LINES HOLD THEIR POSITION. As on Monday, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad continued to issue through bills of lading on west-bound freight yesterday in the face of the notice of its western connections that through arrange ments would be severed at Buffalo. The pool roads deny that they have in the least receded from their position taken when Commissioner Fink issued his order to put the penalty into effect, or that the order has been sus pended or modified in any way. It is understood that the propositions referred to in THE TRIBUNE yesterday were in the nature of an intimation that President sloan, of the Lackawanna, was willing to accept less than fifteen per cent in the west-bound pool. This is inderstood to have been the figure on which an agre ent might have been made by Mr. Sloan, although in the early stages of the negotiations last autumn twenty per cent was his formal demand. The suggestion referred to above did not come from the Lackawanna di rectly, but it is said to have been made by persons interested in that property, by whom the office of mediator might properly be andertaken. Upon consultation with ercentage suggested to the Lackswanna could not be nereased, although the pool roads were, as before, willing

o abide arbitration.

The first percentage suggested to Mr. Sloan was 12 per The first percentage singlested to Mr. Sloan was 12 percent. Subsequently the West Shire joined the West-sound pool, and the trunk line committee agreed upon 10 percent for that road, and 11 percent for Lacka vanna, should both roads become members. More than this percentage the trunk lines are resolved not to concede to Mr. Sloan, Taey declare that is more than Lacka than the proportion which that road could carry, should all the lines meet its rates; that it was observed in order to secure the accession of the Lackawanna to the pool and prevent the democratication of rates, and that no greater percentage will be allowed, except upon the positive results of arbitration. With respect to the disposition of the 4,500 contracts made by the Lackawanna, the trunk line managers declare that that road must bear the loss of carrying them out at the schedule rates, so far as the proportions of the Western roads are concerned. It is understood that the Lackawanna has said that it highs be adde to exitte namber of contracts down 60 per cent, and the trunk lines claim that even a larger proportion of reduction could be made before the contracts made in good faith could be reacised.

LEHIGH VALLEY ANNUAL MEETING.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15.—The stockholders of the Lebigh Valley Raliroad Company held their au-mual meeting this afternoon. The annual report states ended November 30, was 6,502,646 tons of which 6,527 912 tons was anthracite and 64,734 billuminous. The ome from all sources for the year was \$11,310,171. and the operating expenses \$0,175,656, leaving the ne arnings \$5,134,515, of which, after deducting interest tyldends and general expenses, the balance on hand i-

been made of great importance to our business in Buffalo and at other places, as before referred to. To represent the capital so invested, and to meet ofter intended extensions, the Beard has directed the erecition of an amount or common stock equal to twenty per cent of the whole stock now outstanding, to be issued pro rate to the stock-holders at par, payable in five instalments, at intervals of three months, interest at the rate of five per cent to be allo sed on payments, and the stock to be entitled to divisends declared after January, 1885."

The reports of the Superintendents of the Lebich Valley Bailtoad and of the Lebigh Valley Coal Company were read, and the following directors were elected: Harry E. Packer, Charles Hartshorne, William L. Conyagham, Ario Pardee, William A. Ingham, George B. Markie, Robert H. Sayre, James I. Blakeslee, Elisha P. Wilbur, Joseph Patterson, Garrett B. Liuderman, John R. Fall and Robert A. Lanberton.

The following officers were elected: President, Harry E. Packer, vice-president, Charles Hartshorne; treasurer, W. Charles Alderson; secretary, John R. Fanshawe; general superintendent, H. Staney Goodwin.

NEW RAPID TRANSIT PLANS.

At the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday, Robert Hardie, chief engineer of the Pneumatic Tramway Engine Company, at No. 80 Beaver st., said that he had been experimenting for many years with compressed air, and that his company now controlled less and smokeless, and experiments had demonstrated its perfect adaptability. Two years ago they had had an

going around in starting without looking out of the cab window. It was found that it was operated with twenty pounds of coal for ten miles, while the old locomotive now in use required thirty-seven. It would cost a little more to could the locomotives. Experiments with strest-cars had shown that they could be run at from one-half to two-thirds of the cost with horses.

J. S. Wood, alterney, of No. 39 Nassau-st., said that he appeared in behalf of a system of ordinary springs placed at car one mile, and in each car there would be motive power sufficient to carry a car eight mics. The spring was forty feet long and three inches wide. It took up little room and would drive a car on each count of its seonomy and its easy management on a car on each count of its seonomy and its easy management on a count of its seonomy and its easy management on a car on each count of its seonomy and its easy management on a car on a steep incline, he asserted that this was superior to any other method of rapid transit that had been can also and the season of the country of th

IN THE FIELD FOR BUSINESS.

The recent break-up of the proposed pool on Pacific Railroad from negotiations has led the Denver and Rio Grande to establish its own eastern agency in this city. The office will be at No. 319 Broadway, and the general eastern agent will be W. G. Neimyer, formerly connected with the California fast freight line. The Denver and Rio Grande will take through California business in con-Rto Grando will take through California business in con-nection with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy from Chicago to Denver, and with the Central Pacific from Ogden to the Pacific coast. The war between the Union Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy has led to the cutting of rates from the Missouri River to Sait Lake City to 25 cents per 100 pounds on all classes. The tariff rate is \$3 per hundred.

FAVORING LAND-GRANT FORFEITURE.

Washington, Jan. 15 .- At a meeting of the It is understood that the loan of \$5,500,000 on the properties of the West Shore and Ontario Terminal Company was taken by a large number of investors. Among them are the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Central Trust Company, the Central Trust Company, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark; the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, of Newark; the Manhattan Texas Pacific forfeited. The report will be made to the Patrick's Cathedral, Mot:-st.

CLERGYMEN AT THE OLD CATHEDRAL.

The Rev. Thomas J. Dunphy, of the Church of the Nativity, and the apparent effect it is being revised from the work of the Nativity, and the Rev. M. M. Parker, a recently ordained pross, have been assigned to duty at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mot:-st.

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full committee to-morrow. It is based on the grounds that the Texas Pacific Company did not comply with any of the requirements of the act granting the land, and that the Southern Pacific had defeated the building of the Texas Pacific for the purpose of preventing a competing line with the Central Pacific. The object of Congress in making the grant, the committee says, was to secure a rival line from San Diego to the East. The land in the grant amounts to about 14,000,000 acres, is situated in Arizona and New-Mexico, and is valued at about

seted in Arizona and New-Mexico, and is valued at about \$10,000,000.

A request from the attorney of the Ontonagon and State Line Road, in Michigan, asking that a delay of two weeks be granted, at which time he might be heard, was refused. To morrow the attorneys of the Oregon Central will be heard and not more than two attorneys will be allowed to speak, each having one hour.

In the House, Mr. Cobb, of Indiana, chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill declaring forfeited certain grants of land made to certain States in aid of the construction of railroads. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A SENATE BILL AFFECTING RATES.

Washington, Jan. 15-In the Senate to-day Mr. Van Wyck introduced a bill to secure reasonable rates of transportation to the people over the railroads aided by the issue of large amounts of United States bonds and public lands. A preamble to the bill recites that, whereas, under the act of 1862, providing for the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, it is provided that when-ever it shall appear that the net earnings of the road shall exceed ten per cent upon its cost, Congress may reduce the rates of fare and freight, if such rates are unreasonable, and, whereas, the Credit Mobilier investigation showed that the actual cash cost of the road did not exceed that the actual cash cost of the road did not exceed \$51,500,000, of which one half was provided by the proceeds of United States bonds loaned to the company, leaving only \$25,500,000 provided by private capital, and, whereas, the annual reports of both the Union and Central Pacific railroads show large sums as net earnings over and above ten per cent on their cash cost, therefore, in order to promote the public interest and to secure reasonable rates of charge to the people. Be it enacted, etc., that the tariff of charges upon local and through freights over the Union and Central Pacific railroads be reduced to one half the average rates existing during the years 1882 and 1883, without regard to classification.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Judiclary.

ECCLESIASTIC IL POWER IN UTAH.

GOVERNOR MUREAY RECOMMENDS ITS DETHRONE

MENT-DOWER RIGHTS PAYORED. SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 15. Governor Murray, in his message to the Utah Legislature, says that this session possesses extraordinary interest for the Territory and the Nation from the duty of that body to pass election laws conforming to the National law. Having enarged upon this, be refers to the allegation that eccledastical influence will not permit the presented changes. This, he says, is a fearful charge here in free America, es-pecially in reference to a Legislature deriving its existence from Congress. He strongly urges such legislation as will orever slience tais imputation. He says:

"I made an appeal to the hast Logislature to pass the laws necessary to assimilate the Territory of Utah with he country, so far as the law and business is concerne It was my purpose to avoid the necessity of Congress extending its correcting hand in the matter. The Legisla ture deemed that it must not act, whereupon Congres promptly passed the Elimin is bill. By this law many citizens were denied the exercise of their political privileares, the election machinery, was suspended, and the privileses exercised by the cluzeus of the Tercitory were delecated to other hands. This legislation was the warning voice of the sovereignty of the Government of the United States. Men who see in the Government, or in those who differ from there, only an enemy, are unwise such coursel followed to its conclusion means allocation The present condition of affairs cannot longer continue in safety to either the United States or the people of Utah

"I know the difficulties that lie in the way of many good people and, if it was in my power, would relieve them of their entanglements, burdens and disabilities statute, approved July 1, 1862, disapproved

row the right of suffrage upon and decay the right of dower is an anomaly.

"Marriage should be made by law a civil compact, to be unceed into only by persons competent, and the con-tract valid only as between one man and one woman. Any other marriage, moder any circumstances, should be declared void from the beginning. Should individuals, denominations or associations desire to impose any other additional requirements or solomities upon the civil con-tract, they should be regarded as religious obligations.

CARING FOR THE INSANE,

The Society for Promoting the Welfare of the In-The Society for Promoting the Weitare of the Insanse met at No. 219 West I wenty-third-st. last evening, Ame in Wright, M. D., presiding. The Rev. A. S. Waish, Max F. Eller and Madame Demorest were elected members, and Wendell Philips and Nathan Aden, LL.D., honorary metabers. The Rev. R. Heber Newton being proposed for membership, James B. Sikman said: "It has been questioned whether Mr. Newton is sane or not, it have no objection to make, however." The president said this was "spoken sarcastical."

Bechasa were adopted in which the objects of the

make, however." The president said this was "spoken sarcastical."

By-laws were adopted in which the objects of the society are set forth as follows:

"To improve the treatment and condition of the insane; and to that end to promote the diffusion of an accurate knowledge of mental diseases among the public; the securing of a more intimate and scientific straly of these diseases by the medical profession; a better recognition by the State and by the community of the legal and personal rights of the insane; the improvement in every practicable way of the present system of asylum management; the revision and perfecting of existing limacy laws; the establishment of properly organized State Boards of Lamacy; the collection of all information concerning the treatment and management of the insane in asylums and elsewhere in this tates; to investigate such cases of alleged wrong or injustice to those under the ban of insanity as may come or be brought to their notice; to stimulate and enbe brought to their notice; to stimulate and co-courage a more scientific, thoughtful and beneficent attitude on the part both of the public and the med-ical profession toward the insane; and, by means of uch publications as may be deemed proper, to utilize and disseminate the results of the unvestiga-tions and chorts for the benefit of science and hu-manity."

utions were adopted declaring that insanity Resolutions were adopted declaring that insanity was on the increase, and directing the secretary to correspond with the various county medical societies in this State and request statistics with regard to the number and treatment of the insane in public and private institutions in their respective counties. The following officers were elected; President, Amelia Wright, M. D.; vice-president, Edward P. Wilder, Dr. Alice P. Campbell, Dr. Phoebe J. B. Wait and the Rev. A. S. Walsh; secretary, Mrs. M. E. Berry; treasurer, J. G. Brinkman.

THE EFFECT OF A FAILURE ON A BANK.

"Washington's Headquarters," at Broad and Pearl sts., have again come into notice by the presentation to the proprietor, Jacob Etzel, of a rare species of German nightingale, of which there are not more than a dozen, if that many, in the city. Bird fanciers, as a rule, will not keep them because of the trouble of caring for them. Every two hous, they have to be fed with a worm, and their other food is like that fed to mocking-birds, including boiled eggs and carrots. Mr. Etzel's specimen has rich plumage and is a little larger than the canary. It sings both day and night, and in full voice its singing can be heard for a mile, it is said, owing to the strong muscles of the throat. These nightingales are valued highly by some and cost from \$25 to \$50 each. Owing to the penalty of three months' imprisonment and \$250 fine for catching a 8'56 to \$50 each. Owing to the penary of three months' imprisonment and \$250 fine for catching a nightingale in Germany, the person who brought the bird to this country was obliged to secrete it in a small cage, which was fastened under a table and so darkened that the bird would not disclose its

CLERGYMEN AT THE OLD CATHEDRAL.

LEON ABBETT GOVERNOR.

UNUSUAL CEREMONY IN TRENTON.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS WITH ITS CRITICISMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TELEUNE.] TRENTON, Jan. 15 .- Leon Abbett, of Hudson County, was made Governor of New-Jersey to-day at the Trenton Opera House, with something more tuen the usual ceremony. Two hundred men from Jersey City and about as many from Newark came down in a body about 10 o'clock this morning, and escorted Governor-leet Abbett and Governor Ludiow from the State House to the Opera House, the Seventh Regiment band playing pretty tunes ahead. There was no military display and the sluch in the streets and the clouds overhead made things look rather dismal. The Opera House was crowded, but mostly by Democratic politicians, the absence of eminent men be ing somewhat remarkable. In one box sat Mr. Abbett's family, including his venerable father. The members of the Legislature were grouped on the stage like charity pupils at a prize exhibition, and in front were Chief for tice Beasly, President Vail of the Senate, Governor Lad-

low, Governor-elect Abbett and two clergymen.

President Vall opened the ceremonies by introducing the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, who invoked Divine blessing. Chief Justice Beasly then administered the eath, and Governor Ludlow presented the Great Scal of the State a silver medal apparently, to Governor Abbett, with a few words of congratulation. Governor Abbett responded by saying that he hoped his administration would be as pure and perfect as that of Governor Ludlow. The latter then introduced the Governor to the President of the Senate, who in turn presented him to the members of the Legislature. Governor Abbett then advanced to the front, pulled forth a large roll of printed pages and for an hour spoke on his intentions and wishes regarding his administration. He reed the imagural address forcibly and with considerable

THE QUESTION OF RAILROAD TAXATION. The inaugural opened with a promise faithfully to discharge the duties imposed, and plunged immediately into

a discussion of ratiroad taxation. The burdens of taxation, said the Governor, are unequal. The sovereign rights of the State have been bartered away, and irrepealable contracts have been created, which no legislation can wipe out, except that of exercising the State's right of eminent domain. The only method of obtaining relief is to condemn the railroad tax framehises and pay proper ompensation. This is possible, and the privilege may also be delegated to cities. The first action should be a onstitutional amendment forbidding such contracts in the future. Another amendment greatly needed is a re-peal of the clause forbidding amendments oftener than ace in five years. This clause has been a bar to action in the past and should be removed at once.

LEGISLATION FOR CITIES, The subject of egislation for cities was considered at ength by Governor Abbett, and he is of opinion that emedies for the existing difficulties would be found by granting power to the cities for the modification of the statutes governing them, and says: "I am strongly in statutes governing them, and says: "I am strongly in favor of the maintenance of the provisions of the amended Constitution which require the Legislature to deal with certain subjects by general haws. I know of no inconvenience under the amendments which will entail such serious evils as those to which the people were subjected under the old Constitution. I do not tillula that you have anything to fear from the courts. I am confident that they will deal fairly and hierardly with any law land you may pass that is not a clear violation of the Constitution. I substitution that such an act would not only be no violation of the Constitution but that it would be the nearest approach to local self-government that is possible under our form or government.

THE STATE FINANCES.

The Governor said the ordinary revenue of the State is insufficient for its expenses. He approved a direct State tax, and urged an increase in the revenue by, first, increasing the valuations of railroad property; second, by taxing railroad franchises; third, by taxing cornerations crossing the validations of validations properly considerable and manufacturing companies; fourth, by imposing license foes on foreign companies; forth, by tapposing license foes on foreign companies; fifth, by langosing a collateral inheritance tax; seventh, by increasing the tax on the facotporation acts of companies. He shows that the total valuations of rationals which are taxable amount to only \$51,985,280 \$54, and claims that the sum might be considerably increased.

Governor Abbett in conclusion notweated the abolishment of esutract convict labor, the passage of an act for his better protection of saving, bank deposits, the lineral consideration of the agricultural interests, and the proper care of fissing and mining interests.

Frequent applains enterrupted the reading. After the benediction, the Governor and ex-Governor were driven by a barouche, drawn by the notorious four black horses, to the hotel where a lunch was served. A short reception at the executive chambers followed, for the hencit of the temporary visitors, and at 8 o'clock this evening a general reception to the public took place at the same place with muste by the Seventh Regiment band of New-York. There was a large attendance, principally of Trenton people.

COMMENT ON THE ADDRESS,

COMMENT ON THE ADDRESS,

The inaucural address provokes much comment. The condemnation and compensation scheme is one which has net the favor of the railroad companies always and which others have considered and invariably rejected because the income from taxation would never be great chough to more than pay the interest on the sum needed for such a plan. The other surgestions are of less importance and contain little that is new. The speech sounded as if it might have been made by Mr. Cator, but only to the careless ear. It was an argument for perfec-tion, and a demand that nothing less than the unattain-able should be accepted.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNG. TRENTON, Jan. 15 .- The Legislature held rief sessions to-day, owing to the inauguration core ionies. In the Senate Mr. Applegate introduced two ills fixing the compensation of Prosecutors and Law Judges in counties of the second class at \$3,000 per an

Judges in counties of the second class at \$3,000 per annum. Mr. Carpenter introduced a foirt resolution memorializing Concress in favor of making Alaska a penal colony. The Senaie met this afternoon again, but adjourned for lack of a quorum.

The Assembly passed the Senate resolution for a Special Joint Committee on the Taxation of Corporations. A number of buils were presented, among them one to prevent the delivery of beer or other beverages on Sundays; one to set off a pertion of West Orange to Orange; another to exempt municipal bonds from taxation, and one to permit dersey City's Water Board to buy coat, in spile of the law forbidding its exceeding appropriations.

The Special Committee on Corporate Taxation will probably have charge of all bills on the sudded and the functions of the Hallroad and Comal Committee will be insignificant. The committees of both lenses will be amnounced to morrow morning and the houses will the nationar for the week.

Ex-tovernor Lodlow left Trenton at noon to-day, thus week, or Ledlow left Trenton at noon to-day, thus

CHICAGO MARKETS STILL ACTIVE.

LARGE SALES OF WHEAT-CORN WEAK-PROVISIONS STRONG.

IRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG! CHICAGO, Jan. 15 .- The grain markets opened at an advance with the feeling very strong about the pit, but a little uncertain in the wheat clique. The May

THE EFFECT OF A FAILURE ON A BANK.

The Mannfacturers' National Bank of Brooklyn was one of the largest creditors of E.W. Coleman & Co., the grain dealers that failed on Saturday. No mention was made of it in the list of preferences, although it was one of the largest creditors. A Tribusky reporter called at the bank, No. 64 Broadway, last might, and saw President Loughran, Vice-President Dick, Cashier Disbrow and several directors, who were holding a meeting. Mr. Lougaran said that meetings were held twice a week; and the one last night was not called to consider the failure. The bank will not lose a dollar, "he said. "We considered the money safely invested, because we had every dollar secured by wheat in store. We do not hold a dollar of the turn's paper without collateral. The bank has been supplying the firm with money for four or rive years, the last ioan having been made about ten days ago. The oldest unpaid loan is dated Octobers. The whole indebtedness now is about the days ago. The oldest unpaid loan is dated Octobers. The whole indebtedness now is about the hank is restricted by its charter. We fear no run to-morrow, but if one should start, we are ready for it. Since the failure one of our directors has sold everal lots of the wheat at an advance of ten cents a bushel beyond the price at which it was sold everal lots of the wheat at an advance of ten cents a bushel beyond the price at which it was sold everal lots of the wheat at an advance of ten cents a bushel beyond the price at which it was sold everal lots of the wheat at an advance of ten cents a bushel beyond the price at which it was sold everal lots of the wheat at an advance of ten cents a bushel beyond the price at which it was sold everal lots of the wheat at an advance of ten cents a bushel beyond the price at which it was everal lots of the wheat at an advance of ten cents a bushel beyond the price at which it was everal lots of the wheat at an advance of ten cents a bushel beyond the price at which it was everal lots of the wheat at a Cash corn went around freely yesterday and deliveries were made at a sacrifice, too, showing that the clique was more anxious to get ready money than to save interest. It is claimed that the clique got a large share of this grain back again. It did get some back, undoubtedly, but out it went again to day. If ever a squeeze was contemplated, it has been abandoned. January corn, for the first time in a mouth or more, sold yesterday at a natural discount under Pebruary, showing that the unnatural pressure to fill contracts for this month had been relieved. Unquestionably a squeeze for this month was contemplated, "said a commission merchant; "but there were to many holders, and there were as many different opinions as there were holders. The result has been that, for want of concert of action, the contemplated corner fed through. Corn is now selling on its merits, and for this reason is a much better property for honest people to trade in."

The Fowlers were buying provisions and declare themselves buils on all kinds of products. The packers (as least the big ones) are now all "buils" on product, and least the big ones) are now all "buils" on product, and are small sellers and big buyers. The astration at Washington and the apparent effect it is having at Paris and Berlin for retaliation help along the "builtsh" feeling. There were 34,000 hogs at the yards, and the prices five